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ABSTRACT

The educational system of Iran is examined in this document. The basic structural pattern of Iranian education provides for six years of elementary and six years of secondary divided into two 3-year stages. Higher education, including teacher education, is offered at a variety of universities, colleges, and institutes. Vocational programs are available. Schools at all levels may be public, semipublic, or private. Iran's educational system is currently undergoing reform as part of the government plans for the country's modernization and development. Under these plans, the government is not only revising the school system's structure and curriculum, but is also striving to meet the mass educational needs and correct the educational deficiencies of both children and adults, particularly in rural areas where literacy training programs are emphasized. Of major note is the authorized revision of the elementary-secondary school system structure, which the government plans to introduce into the schools on a grade-by-grade schedule. A selected reading list concludes the document. (Author/JR)

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EDUCATION AROUND THE WORLD

The Educational System of IRAN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE

Location: Central Asia
Size: 630,000 square miles
Main Subdivisions: 13 *ostans* (Provinces comprising several towns) and 7 *farmandary kol* (Provinces comprising 2 or 3 towns), subdivided into *sharestans* (districts)
Official Language: Farsi (Persian)
Population: 26,000,000 (estimated 1968)
People: Persians, Kurds, Turks, Arabs, Baluchis, Bakhtiaris, Lurs, and Armenians
Literacy Rate: 30 percent (estimated 1966)
Religion: 98 percent Muslim

THE BASIC SYSTEM

Iran's educational system is currently undergoing reform as a major aspect of overall Government plans for the country's modernization and development. Under these plans the Government is not only revising the school system's structure and curriculums but is also striving to meet the mass educational needs and correct the educational deficiencies of both children and adults, particularly in rural areas. Of major note, for example, is a program of literacy training, with rural illiteracy as its prime target. Also of special note is the authorized revision of the elementary-secondary school system's structure, which the Government plans to introduce into the schools on a grade-by-grade schedule (see chart, p. 4).

Despite plans for reform, the basic and most prevalent structural pattern of Iranian education continues to provide for 6 years of elementary education and 6 of secondary divided into two 3-year stages. Higher education is offered at a variety of universities, colleges, and institutes. Preelementary does not form a part of the public education system, although the Ministry of Education encourages private kindergartens by providing some financial assistance and by training kindergarten teachers. Existing almost exclusively in urban areas, private kindergartens are open to children from age 3 to 6.

Schools at the elementary, secondary, and higher levels may be public, semipublic, or private. Supported primarily by the Ministry of Education, semipublic schools are allowed to charge fees to help defray their maintenance costs. Private schools receive their principal support from fees and contributions, with some assistance from the Ministry. Private elementary and secondary schools must follow the standard curriculum established by the High Council of Education. In 1967, State-controlled (i.e., public) educational institutions accounted for approximately 90 percent of elementary school enrollments, 83 percent of nonvocational secondary school

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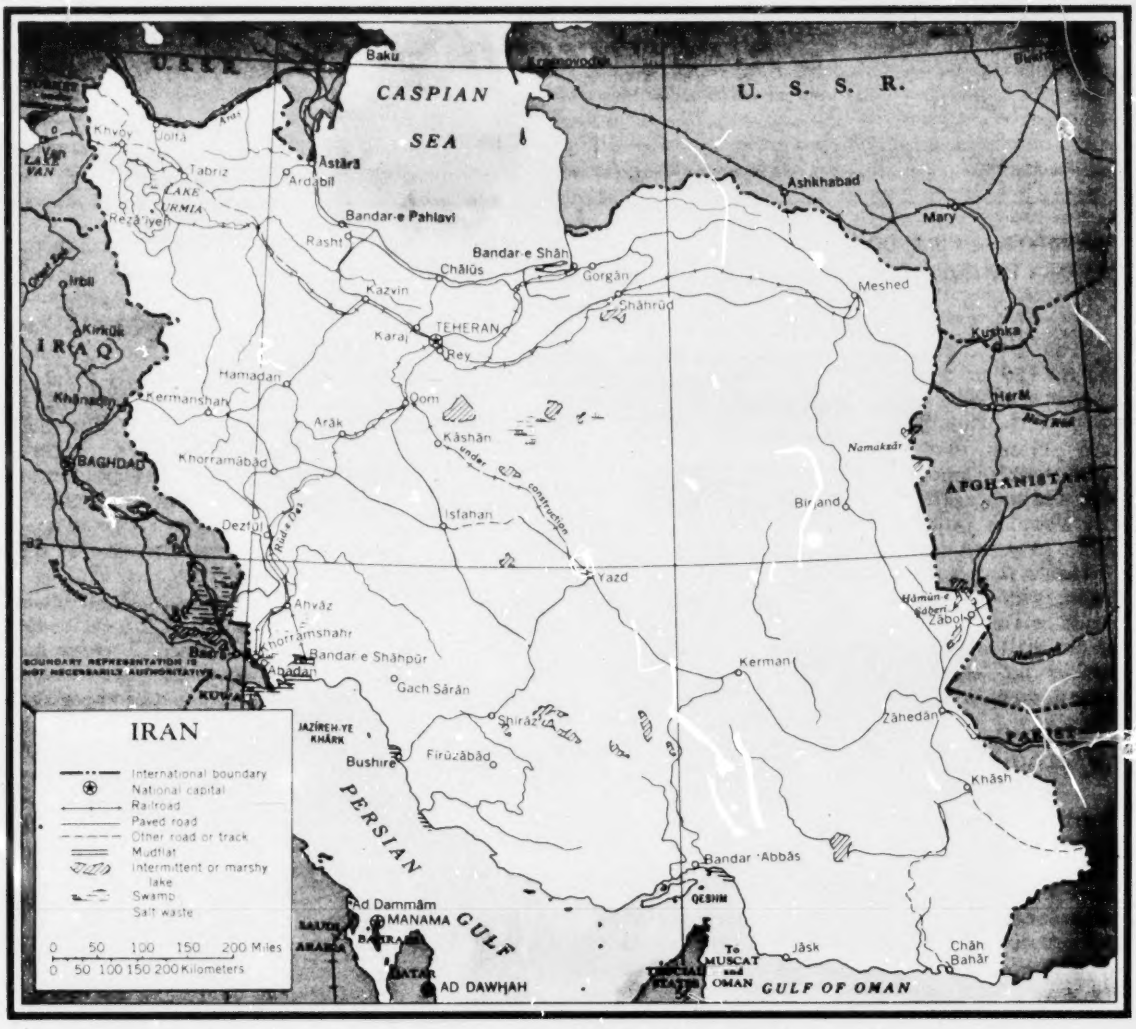

Iran: 1970

enrollments, and 80 percent of higher education enrollments.

French educational influence has played a dominant role in the development of Iranian education.

Language of Instruction

Farsi (Persian) is the official language of instruction in Iranian schools. However, most of the courses at the Abadan Institute of Technology, many of those at Pahlavi University, and some at the National University and at Arya Mehr Industrial University are conducted in English.

Grading System

A scale of 0—20 forms the basis for grading, with 10 as a minimum passing average and 7 as a minimum passing grade in any subject. Some universities, however, have introduced the American letter-grading system. In order to be promoted from year to year, a student generally must satisfactorily complete the required class work and pass school examinations.

Academic Calendar

The academic year runs generally from mid-September through mid-June, with slight regional variations depending on the climate. School is in session 6 days a week, with Friday as the weekly holiday. Some institutions beyond the secondary level have adopted the semester system.

Legal Basis

Authorized under the Supplementary Constitutional Law of 1907, the Iranian education system is

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based on the Fundamental Law of Education of 1911, which sets forth the principles governing the school system. Other significant educational legislation includes the Administrative Law of the Ministry of Education (1910), the Law Regarding the High Council of Education (1922), the Teacher Training Act (1934), an Act Establishing the University of Tehran (1934), and the Compulsory Education Act (1943). This 1943 Act required the Government to achieve 6 years of free, compulsory elementary education within 10 years. Owing to a lack of educational facilities and a shortage of teachers, particularly in rural areas, Iran has not yet, however, achieved universal compulsory elementary education.

Administration

The Iranian Ministry of Education, which is charged with providing for and administering elementary and secondary education (including vocational/technical), exercises centralized control. Composed of 10 voting and 10 honorary members, the High Council of Education assists the Ministry in an advisory and a legislative capacity in matters relating to elementary and secondary education. Each Province and each district has its own director or chief of education, directly responsible to the Ministry. To meet the special needs of higher education the Government created the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in 1968. Certain other Ministries have established and run their own training and vocational schools.

Financing of Education

The sponsoring Ministries give education its principal support, although Provinces and districts supply some funds. The local funds generally pay for school buildings and maintenance. In 1967 the education budget was 17,021 million rials (rls.76.5 = $1.00 U.S.), approximately 3.6 percent of the country's gross national product. Recurrent expenditures on education totaled 19 percent of the National Recurrent Budget.

In addition, technical assistance programs (particularly those under the sponsorship of UNESCO, AID, and such private foundations as the Near East Foundation) have helped support Iran's educational development. These programs have contributed significantly to educational planning, teacher education, and vocational/technical education. For example, the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), originally established as a regional defense organization, has recently been active in the overall development of its member nations (Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey). In Iran, CENTO's Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund has carried out student- and teacher-exchange programs as well as seminars to discuss problems common to all member nations. One such seminar was held on illiteracy in Tehran in 1963.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Both free and compulsory, elementary education usually begins when the child reaches age 6. Most of the urban elementary schools and almost all of the rural ones are coeducational, at least for the early grades. In schools operating under Iran's old system, elementary education is 6 years in length. The total number of hours per week is 28 and the curriculum includes the following subjects:

> Arithmetic, arts, calligraphy, experimental sciences, handicrafts, music, Persian language, physical education, and religious and moral instruction.

At the end of the sixth year all pupils take an examination administered by the Provincial education authorities. Pupils who pass receive certificates which permit them to continue their studies in secondary schools. In 1966–67 the pass rate was approximately 86 percent of the pupils who took the examination.

Under Iran's new education system, elementary education (likewise free and compulsory) is being reduced from 6 to 5 years. At the end of the fifth year pupils will take an official examination administered by the local education office. Those who pass will continue their studies in the guidance cycle (discussed under Secondary Education).

Approximately 60 percent of all children of elementary school age are receiving an education. During academic year 1967–68, a total of 2,575,667 pupils were attending regular elementary schools and an additional 269,437 were attending rural elementary schools run by the Education Corps (discussed under Teacher Education).

SECONDARY EDUCATION

At present, secondary education in Iran is neither compulsory nor entirely free, although public school fees are usually minimal. General/academic schools, vocational/technical schools, and teacher-training schools (discussed under Teacher Education) all offer secondary education. To be admitted to a secondary school a student must have received the elementary school completion certificate. For the purposes of this report general/academic and voca-

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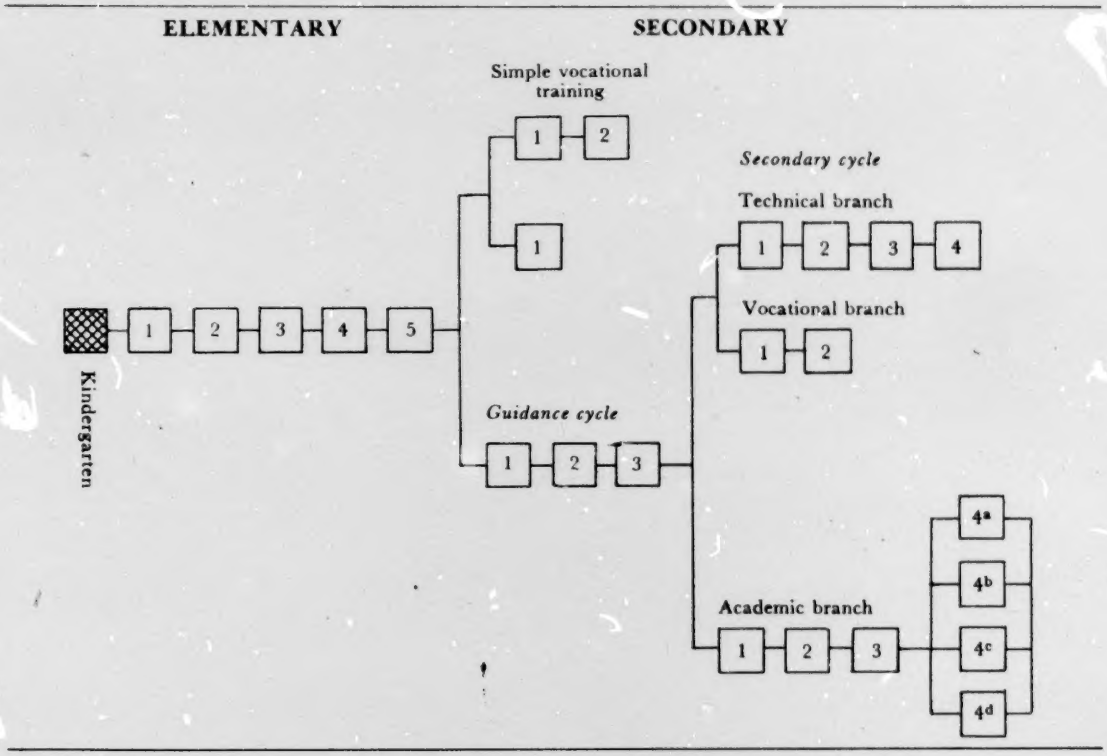
Revised Structure of the Elementary-Secondary School System



[a] Offers specialization in literature and arts.
[b] Offers specialization in natural science.
[c] Offers specialization in physics and mathematics.
[d] Offers specialization in science and economics.

SOURCE OF DATA: Mohammad Ali Taussi. *Present Educational System in Iran.* Tehran. Ministry of Education, 1966. p. 39.

tional/technical education will be considered separately.

General/Academic Education

Old System

In schools operating under the old system, general/academic education covers 6 years beginning usually when the student is age 12. It consists of two 3-year cycles, each having a total of approximately 32 class hours per week. At the end of each cycle the student must take an examination. The second-cycle examination is a nationwide one controlled by the Ministry of Education.

First Cycle.—In the first cycle all students must follow a uniform curriculum consisting of the following subjects:

> Arabic, calligraphy, chemistry, drawing, foreign language, geography, handicrafts (for boys), history, home economics (for girls), hygiene, mathematics, natural sciences, Persian language and literature, physical education, physics, and religious instruction.

Students who pass the examination at the end of the first cycle are eligible to continue their studies in one of the three branches of the second cycle or in a technical school.

Second Cycle.—The literary branch, the mathematics branch, and the natural sciences branch constitute the second cycle, which is geared to preparing students for university studies. The following subjects make up this cycle:

> Arabic, chemistry, drawing and manual training (for boys), foreign language, history and geography, home economics (for girls), logic and philosophy, mathematics, natural science and nygiene, Persian language and literature, physical education, physics, and religious and moral instruction.

The total number of hours is the same for all branches, but emphasis varies according to the subject specialization. Students who pass the national examination at the end of the second cycle receive a secondary school completion certificate, which is required for study at the higher education level. In

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academic year 1967–68, 80 percent of the participants passed the first-cycle examination and 73 percent, the second-cycle examination.

New System

Guidance Cycle.—In schools operating under the new system, students who have completed the 5-year elementary stage will enter a 3-year guidance cycle which is free and will eventually become compulsory. According to the Ministry of Education, the purpose of this cycle will be (1) to increase general knowledge for better living, (2) to develop moral and spiritual virtues, and (3) to discover the student's talents and abilities for academic or vocational/technical studies at the secondary level. Uniform for all schools at this level and general in nature, the curriculum will consist of the following subjects:

> Art, experimental sciences (chemistry, physics), foreign language, health education, introduction to technical and vocational education, mathematics, natural science, Persian language, physical education, religious and moral instruction, safety instruction, and social sciences (civics, geography, history).

During the guidance cycle, children will be observed and channeled into different types of secondary education depending on their interests and abilities and the needs of the country. At the end of the cycle all students will be required to take a national examination given by the Provincial education authorities. Those who pass will be eligible to continue their education in an academic or a vocational/technical branch of the secondary cycle. If a student wishes to follow a course of study other than the one considered most suited for him, he will be required to pass a special entrance examination.

Secondary Cycle.—A 4-year academic branch and a vocational/technical branch (varying from 2 to 4 years depending on the program) will compose the secondary cycle. The former will cover two stages. The first stage of 3 years will offer the following uniform curriculum:

> Aesthetics and artistic works, biology, chemistry, civics, foreign language, geography, geology, health education, history of Iranian and other civilizations and cultures, international organizations, mathematics, Persian language and literature, physical education, physics, religious and moral instruction, and safety instruction.

The second 1-year stage will offer specialization in the following areas: (1) literature and arts, (2) natural science, (3) physics and mathematics, and (4) social science and economics. Under present plans, approximately 80 percent of the subjects will be required and the other 20 percent will be elective. The course will serve as a basis for study at the higher education level.

At the end of each stage all students will be required to take a national examination.

Vocational/Technical Secondary Education

Vocational schools *(amouzesgah)* under the old system admit students (provided they are not over age 17) who have completed 6 years of elementary education. Designed to train skilled workers, a 3-year program offers specialty courses in automechanics, building, cabinetmaking, carpentry, masonry, metalwork, smelting, and tinwork. The standard curriculum is composed of the following subjects:

> Bookkeeping, chemistry, foreign language, geography, hygiene, mathematics, Persian language, physics, religion, shopwork, social sciences, sports, technical drawing, technical mathematics, and technical subject (specialization).

Students devote approximately half of their total weekly hours to shopwork. If they pass the course, they may apply for a job or continue their training at a technical school.

Technical schools (*honarestan*) under the old system offer 3-year programs to train technicians in specialized fields. A student who has completed the first cycle of secondary education or who has completed the 3-year vocational course is eligible for admission to a technical school. Also, any student who has completed 8 years of elementary/secondary education may enter a 4-year *honarestan*. Most technical schools offer a basic curriculum of mathematics, natural and experimental sciences, Persian and foreign languages, religious and moral instruction, and social sciences. The greater part of the class time, however, is devoted to the specialized subjects, which vary according to the particular skill, and to practical training and/or shopwork.

There are four types of technical schools.

Boys technical (industrial) schools offer programs specializing in automechanics, building, casting, construction, electrical work, metalwork, welding, and woodworking. The curriculum is similar to that of the vocational schools, with approximately half of the time allotted to practical training.

Girls technical schools offer programs in assistant nursing, decorating, dressmaking, dyeing, home economics, secretarial work, and spinning.

Agricultural secondary schools train agricultural specialists. For the first 2 years of the 3-year program students follow a uniform course which emphasizes agricultural and related subjects. During the third year they specialize in one of the following

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fields: animal husbandry, field crops, rural industries, and use of farm machinery.

Business secondary schools train technicians for business and commercial fields, offering a program which includes specialized study in accounting, bookkeeping, business correspondence, business law, economics, labor law, statistics, and the use of business machines.

Under Iran's new educational system the secondary educational cycle will include vocational and technical branches designed to meet the country's manpower needs for (1) skilled workers, and (2) second-class technicians in agriculture, commerce, and industry. Students whom the guidance cycle has directed into the vocational/technical branches will enter a 2-year vocational or agricultural course or a 4-year technical one, depending on their abilities. The 2-year course aims to produce skilled workers and farmers; the 4-year course, second-class technicians. First-class technicians will be trained at postsecondary institutes open to graduates of the 4-year technical secondary program.

Until the guidance cycle becomes compulsory, semiskilled workers will be admitted to schools which offer simple vocational training and which admit graduates of the 5-year elementary cycle. Depending on the requirements of the particular skill, training may last as long as 2 years.

According to the Government's plans, transfers from the general/academic branch to the vocational/technical branch or vice-versa will be possible under certain circumstances.

In 1968 approximately 20 percent of the adolescent population was receiving some type of education. During academic year 1967–68, a total of 674,050 students were attending general/academic secondary schools; and 16,273, vocational/technical schools.

In addition to these schools, apprenticeship programs sponsored by Iran's developing industries continue to be an important source of vocational and technical training.

TEACHER EDUCATION

Elementary School Teachers

Teacher-Training Centers.—The Iranian Government has established teacher-training centers to prepare teachers for urban elementary schools. Admitting students who have completed their secondary studies, these centers offer a 1-year program. A student carries approximately 39 classroom hours per week of courses from the following list:

> Arts and crafts, child psychology, children's literature, educational organization, hygiene, library, mathematics teaching methods, music, Persian language, Persian language teaching methods, physical education, practice teaching, preparation of teaching aids, principles of education, religion, science teaching methods, scouting clubs, and social studies teaching methods.

Normal Schools.—Women teachers for rural areas are trained in normal boarding schools open to graduates of the first cycle of secondary education and offering a 2-year training program. The Government plans eventually to replace these schools with the 1-year postsecondary schools.

Teachers for nomadic tribes are trained in special normal schools offering a 1-year program to boys and girls from these tribes who have completed 6 years of elementary education.

The Education Corps.—To supplement the supply of rural-area teachers and meet the urgent needs of both children and adults for basic education and literacy training, the Ministries of War and Education established the Education Corps (*Sepha Denish*) cooperatively. Under this program conscripts (selected on a volunteer basis) who have completed their secondary studies are given 4½ months of intensive military and educational training. The educational subjects are the following:

> Experimental sciences, methods of teaching, pedagogy, Persian language, psychology, religious instruction, social sciences, and such related subjects as children's plays and exercises, rural development, rural economics, rural hygiene, scouting, and vocational and agricultural instruction.

Students who complete this program serve approximately 14 months in assigned rural areas teaching children and adults. After completing this Corps service, teachers may take an additional 4½ months of training and then, as regular elementary teachers, continue teaching.

Secondary School Teachers

The National Organization for Teacher Training and Educational Research in Tehran (formerly the National Teachers' College) offers two types of programs for training secondary school teachers.

A 1-year training program open to holders of the university *licence* prepares teachers for both cycles of secondary education. It offers a curriculum which includes specialization in the major subject, educational psychology, general psychology, history of education, history of philosophy, history of science, methodology, principles and philosophy of education, psychological testing, psychology laboratory, science textbooks, and teaching practice.

A 4-year program leading to a *licence*, which may be taken in two stages of 2 years each, is open to students who have completed their secondary studies. The first 2-year stage prepares teachers for

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Number of Schools and Students, by Level or Type of School, and Increase Since 1966–67: 1967–68
[indicates source gave no data]

Level or type	Schools		Students	
	Number	Increase since 1966–67	Number	Increase since 1966–67
Kindergarten	267	7	15,208	523
Elementary	15,429	689	2,575,667	197,585
Secondary	1,867	185	674,058	94,342
Technical and vocational[1]	138	20	16,273	317
Teacher-training center	93	29	6,693	1,001
University	8	1	(2)	(3)
Higher education institute and college	57	10	(2)	(3)
Basic education and literary training[4]	6,948	.....	269,437	.....

[1] Totals include agricultural, commercial, and nurse-aid schools.
[2] Source gave a combined total of 46,987 but no breakdown.
[3] Source gave a combined total of 10,245 but no breakdown.
[4] Run by the Education Corps.

SOURCE OF DATA: *Educational Statistics in Iran 1967–68.* Tehran: Ministry of Education, Bureau of Statistics, 1969. p. 2.

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the first cycle of secondary education. Students who complete the second 2 years receive the *licence* and are eligible to teach in the second cycle of secondary education.

Secondary school teachers may also obtain training at the Universities of Isfahan and Tehran, which have established faculties of education for this purpose.

Vocational/Technical School Teachers

The Vocational Teachers Training College at Narmak, which admits students who have graduated from *honarestans* or from general/academic secondary schools, trains students to teach in vocational and technical schools. Now 4 years in length, with two 2-year stages, the program of study leads to a *licence*. The curriculum is organized around each particular technical specialty. The first stage trains teachers for vocational schools (*amouzeshgahs*); the second stage, for technical schools (*honarestans*).

Teachers for secondary business schools are trained in the College of Business.

The number of students at the various teacher-training institutions during academic year 1967–68 was 6,693.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Universities

Currently, Iran has eight universities. The country's university education began in 1934 when a number of previously existing colleges and institutions of higher education were consolidated to form the University of Tehran.

In 1947 the Government established the Provincial University of Tabriz; in 1949, those of Isfahan, Meshed, and Shiraz; and in 1955, the Provincial University of Ahvaz (generally referred to as the University of Gondi-Shahpour). National University was established in 1960; and Arya Mehr Industrial University in 1965.

In 1962, with the assistance of US/AID, the University of Shiraz (renamed Pahlavi University) was reorganized as an American-style university in a manner recommended by a group of experts from the University of Pennsylvania, with which it maintains a special relationship.

Except for Pahlavi University and (to some degree) National University, universities in Iran follow the French plan of university organization into faculties. Largely autonomous, a faculty maintains its own registration system and its own facilities. Each faculty is divided into subject departments.

The eight universities, their Persian names, their faculties, and the cities where they are located are the following:

Arya Mehr Industrial University *(Danechgahe Sanati Arya Mehr)*: Departments of Chemical, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineering, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics (Tehran).

(The sources for the present publication used

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the term "Department"; they did not mention "Faculties.")

National University *(Danechgahe Melli Iran)*: Faculties of Architecture, Banking and Finance, Dentistry, Economics and Political Science, Foreign Languages, Medicine, Science. (Tehran).

Pahlavi University *(Danechgahe Pahlavi)*: Faculties of Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Engineering, Medicine (Shiraz).

University of Gondi-Shahpour *(Danechgahe Gondi-Shahpour)*: Faculties of Advanced Studies, Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Medicine; College of Women (Ahvaz).

University of Isfahan *(Danechgahe Isfahan)*: Faculties of Dentistry (opening planned for academic year 1968–69), Education, Letters, Medicine and Pharmacy, Science (Isfahan).

University of Meshed *(Danechgahe Meshed)*: Faculties of Letters, Medicine, Science, Theology (Meshed).

University of Tabriz *(Danechgahe Tabriz)*: Faculties of Agriculture, Engineering, Letters, Medicine and Pharmacy, Science (Tabriz).

University of Tehran *(Danechgahe Tehran)*: Faculties of Agriculture, Business and Public Administration, Dentistry, Economics, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Forestry, Hygiene, Law, Letters and Humanities, Medicine, Pharmacy, Science, Theology and Islamic Studies, Veterinary Medicine (Tehran).

Other Institutions

In addition to the eight universities, a number of colleges and institutes offer specialized programs of study to students who have completed their secondary education. Some of the principal institutions of this type, including those sponsored by Ministries other than the Ministry of Education, are the following, shown with the cities in which the institutions are located:

Public Institutions

Ministry of Culture and Arts: School of Decorative Arts (Tehran), School of Dramatic Arts (Tehran), School of Music (Tehran).

Ministry of Education: College of Business (Tehran), National Organization for Teacher Training and Educational Research (Tehran), School of Social Work (Tehran), Tehran Polytechnic (Tehran), Vocational Teachers Training College (Narmak).

Ministry of Health: Institute of Foods and Nutrition (Tehran), Jorjani School of Nursing (Meshed), Laboratory Technician Training Institute (Tehran), School for Assistant Sanitary Engineers (Pleshet).

Ministry of Interior: Police College (Tehran).

Ministry of Natural Resources: Institute of Forestry and Pasture (Gorgan).

Ministry of Post and Telegraph: School of Post and Telegraph (Tehran).

Ministry of Roads: Institute of National Aviation (Tehran).

Private Institutions

Abadan Institute of Technology (Abadan), College of Translation (Tehran), Damavand College (Tehran), Institute of Banking (Tehran), Iran Girls College (Tehran), Iranian Institute of Advanced Accounting (Tehran, Namazi School of Nursing (Shiraz), National Iranian Oil Company School of Accounting (Tehran), National Iranian Oil Company School of Nursing (Abadan), Pars Institute of Higher Learning (Tehran), Reza Shah Kabir School of Nursing (Tehran), School of Journalism and Public Relations (Tehran), School of Literature and Foreign Languages (Tehran).

Enrollment

During academic year 1967–68 higher education enrollment totaled 46,987, or approximately 1.3 percent of the country's entire school enrollment. The 1967–68 higher education total exceeded that of 1966–67 by 27.9 percent.

Undergraduate Study

A student is normally admitted to a university if he possesses the secondary school completion certificate with subject specialization appropriate to the university course which he wishes to pursue. As a rule, however, there are more applicants to any university faculty than places available, and applicants are required to take competitive entrance examinations before being admitted.

The *licence* (bachelor's) degree in the arts, engineering, law, sciences, and theology is now based on a 4-year study program; the first degree in dentistry, medicine, and veterinary medicine, on a program longer than 4 years. The student usually takes all courses in the faculty where he is registered. (Pahlavi University, however, requires all students to

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spend their first 2 years in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences regardless of the specialization they intend to pursue.)

To be promoted, a student must have attended his courses and must have passed the examinations set by the particular faculty. With the possible exception of Pahlavi University, universities require little outside reading or research. The other universities, however, are planning to follow Pahlavi's example by initiating research-oriented programs.

Colleges and postsecondary and higher education institutes accept applicants who have completed secondary study in a general/academic or a related vocational/technical field; many of them also require applicants to take competitive entrance examinations. These institutions offer specialized programs which vary in length according to type and level.

Graduate Study

The *fogh-licence* ("above-*licence*") degree generally requires an additional year of study above the *licence* (bachelor's) degree. An exception is the *fogh-licence* in architecture, which requires 2 years of study above the *licence*. Doctoral programs in the arts or sciences usually require 2 years of study above the *fogh-licence*; 3 or more years of study above the *licence* in faculties which offer no *fogh-licence*.

At the University of Tehran, which previously offered the doctorate in pharmacy after a total of 5 years of study, a student may now obtain this degree after 3 years beyond the *licence*. The University of Tabriz still offers a 5-year doctorate in pharmacy.

In dentistry, medicine, and veterinary medicine the doctorate is the first degree. For dentistry it requires 6 years; for medicine (except at Pahlavi and National Universities), 7 years. Pahlavi's medical program requires 8 years, including a 1-year internship; National's, 9 years, covering 4 years of premedical study, 4 years of medical study, and 1 year of internship. The doctorate in veterinary medicine, currently offered only at the University of Tehran, requires 5 years.

SELECTED GLOSSARY

Persian	*English*
Amouzeshgah	Secondary vocational school (first cycle) for training skilled workers
Dabestan	Elementary school
Dabirestan	Secondary general/academic school with a uniform first cycle and a second cycle which allows for specialization (old system)
——— *Bazarrgani*	Secondary commercial school
——— *Kishvarzi*	Secondary agricultural school
——— *Sanati*	Boys secondary technical school
Danechgahe	University
Daneshkadeh	Faculties or schools of a university
Fogh-licence	Academic degree above the *licence*
Gouvahi-nameh Dabirestan	Certificate awarded at the completion of secondary general/academic studies
——— *Honarestan*	Certificate awarded at the completion of girls secondary technical school
——— *Sheshaleh Ebtedahi*	Certificate awarded at the completion of elementary school
Honarestan	Secondary technical school for training technicians in specialized fields (second cycle)
Koudakestan	Preelementary school; kindergarten
Licence	Academic degree generally requiring 4 years of higher education study
Madressei-ali	College or institution for advanced training of technical staff. Not under the Ministry of Education but generally attached to other Ministries, it does not grant degrees.
Ostan	Province comprising several towns
Sepha Denish	Education Corps
Sharestan	District (subdivision of *ostan*)
Sho'beh adabi	Literary branch of second cycle, secondary general/academic school (old system)
——— *riyazi*	Mathematics branch of second cycle, secondary general/academic school (old system)
——— *tavi'i*	Natural sciences branch of second cycle, secondary general/academic school (old system)

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